

# REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE

Form Approved  
OMB No. 0704-0188

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1. REPORT DATE (DD-MM-YYYY)	2. REPORT TYPE	3. DATES COVERED (From - To)			
				Technical Papers	
				4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE	5a. CONTRACT NUMBER
				Please see attached	
				5b. GRANT NUMBER	
				5c. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER	
				5d. PROJECT NUMBER	2302
				5e. TASK NUMBER	MIG2
				5f. WORK UNIT NUMBER	346120
				7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)	
				Air Force Research Laboratory (AFMC) AFRL/PRS 5 Pollux Drive Edwards AFB CA 93524-7048	
				8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT	
				9. SPONSORING / MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)	
				Air Force Research Laboratory (AFMC) AFRL/PRS 5 Pollux Drive Edwards AFB CA 93524-7048	
				10. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S ACRONYM(S)	
				11. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S NUMBER(S)	
				Please see attached	
12. DISTRIBUTION / AVAILABILITY STATEMENT					
Approved for public release; distribution unlimited.					
13. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES					
14. ABSTRACT					
20030129 196					
15. SUBJECT TERMS					
16. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF:			17. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT	18. NUMBER OF PAGES	19a. NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PERSON
			A		Leilani Richardson
a. REPORT	b. ABSTRACT	c. THIS PAGE			19b. TELEPHONE NUMBER (include area code) (661) 275-5015
Unclassified	Unclassified	Unclassified			

2302 MIG2

MEMORANDUM FOR PRS (In-House Publication)

FROM: PROI (STINFO)

11 Oct 2001

SUBJECT: Authorization for Release of Technical Information, Control Number: **AFRL-PR-ED-VG-2001-200**  
C.T. Liu, "Estimating the Initial Crack Size in a Particulate Composite Material: An Analytical and Experimental Approach" (VIEWGRAPHS)

**ASME Winter Meeting**  
(New York, NY, 11-16 Nov 2001) (Deadline: 02 Nov 2001)

**(Statement A)**

1. This request has been reviewed by the Foreign Disclosure Office for: a.) appropriateness of distribution statement, b.) military/national critical technology, c.) export controls or distribution restrictions, d.) appropriateness for release to a foreign nation, and e.) technical sensitivity and/or economic sensitivity.

Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

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Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

2. This request has been reviewed by the Public Affairs Office for: a.) appropriateness for public release and/or b) possible higher headquarters review.

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3. This request has been reviewed by the STINFO for: a.) changes if approved as amended, b) appropriateness of references, if applicable; and c.) format and completion of meeting clearance form if required

Comments: \_\_\_\_\_  
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4. This request has been reviewed by PR for: a.) technical accuracy, b.) appropriateness for audience, c.) appropriateness of distribution statement, d.) technical sensitivity and economic sensitivity, e.) military/national critical technology, and f.) data rights and patentability

Comments: \_\_\_\_\_  
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\_\_\_\_\_

APPROVED/APPROVED AS AMENDED/DISAPPROVED

PHILIP A. KESSEL  
Technical Advisor  
Space and Missile Propulsion Division

Date

Title: Estimating the Initial Crack Size in a Particulate Composite Material:  
An Analytical and Experimental Approach

Slides 1-3: Self Explanatory

Slide 4:  $K_{th}$  is the threshold value of the stress intensity factor below which the crack will not grow. From Fig. (a) and for a given  $K_{th}$ , we can determine  $t^*$ , which is the time corresponding to  $K_{th}$ . From Fig. (b), for a given  $t^*$  we can determine  $a^*$ , which is the threshold crack length

Slide 5-8 are plots of statistical distribution functions based on test data.

Slide 9 shows the values of the distribution parameters for four different statistical functions.

Slide 10 shows the values of the predicted inherent initial critical crack length,  $a_0$ , for the onset of crack growth,  $a^*$  and  $t^*$ , defined in slide 4, and the measured final critical crack length,  $a_c$ , for the unstable crack growth.

Slide 11 shows a plot of the maximum stress versus the corresponding time for different crack lengths. By shifting the un-precracked specimen data vertically downward until they superpose upon those of the pre-cracked specimen, we can obtain an estimate for the inherent initial critical crack length in the un-precracked specimen. The dash line in the figure represent the vertically shifted curves. According to the figure, the inherent initial critical length is approximately equal to 0.1 in., which compares well with the predicted value of 0.12 in.

Slide 12 shows the x-ray images at different stretches. It shows the inhomogeneity of the macrostructure as a function of the applied stretch.

Slide 13 shows the specimens with different crack sizes at different times. The two large black dots are pen markers, and they are not cracks.

Slide 14 is self explanatory.

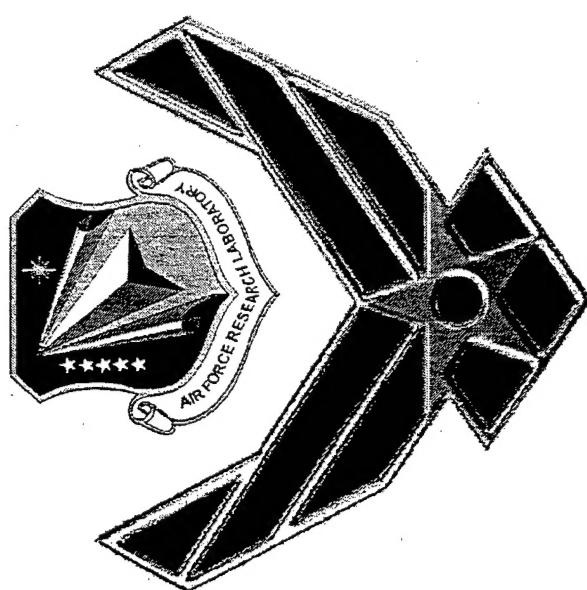
# Estimating the Initial Crack Size in a Particulate Composite Material: An Analytical and Experimental Approach

C.T. Liu

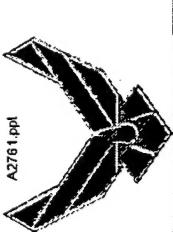
Principal Research Engineer

PRSM

Air Force Research Laboratory

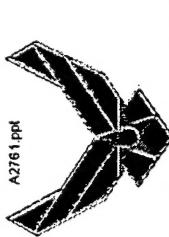


# Objectives

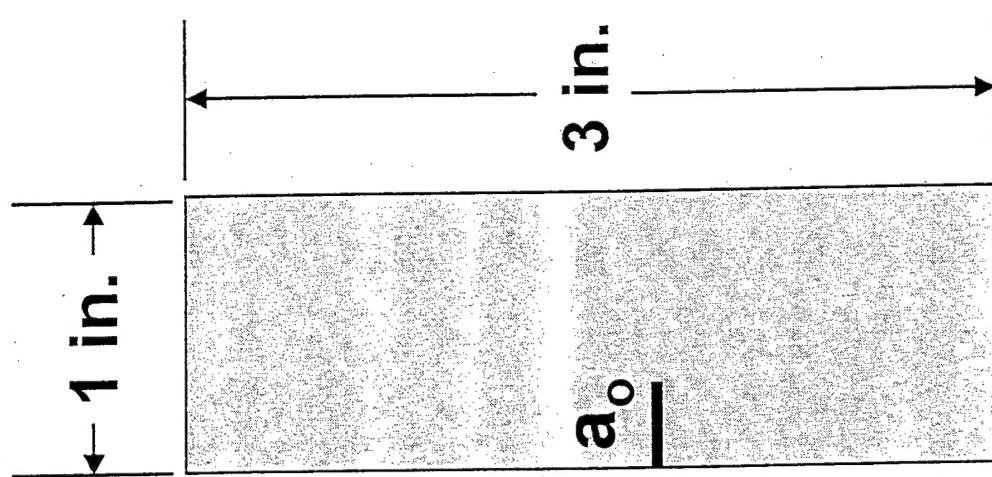


- Determine the Inherent Critical Initial Crack Size in a Particulate Composite Material.
- Determine the Statistical Distribution Function of the Inherent Critical Crack Size.
- Normal Distribution
- Two Parameter Lognormal Distribution
- Two Parameter Weibull Distribution
- Second Asymptotic Distribution of Maximum Value

# Specimen Geometry

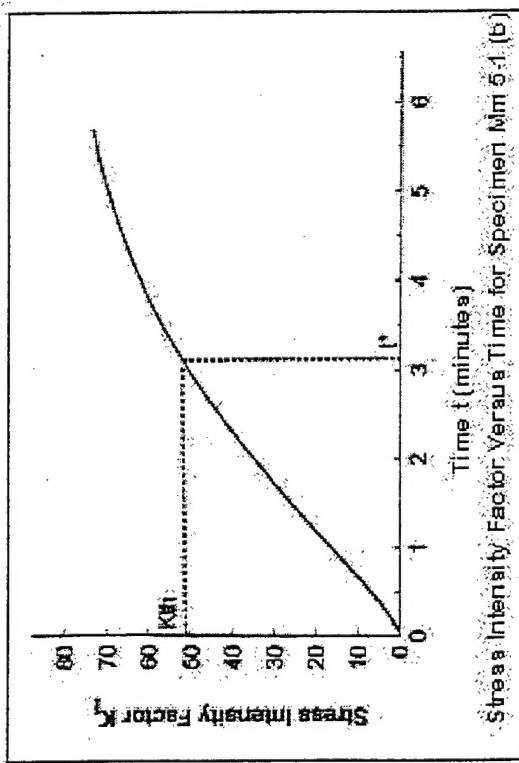


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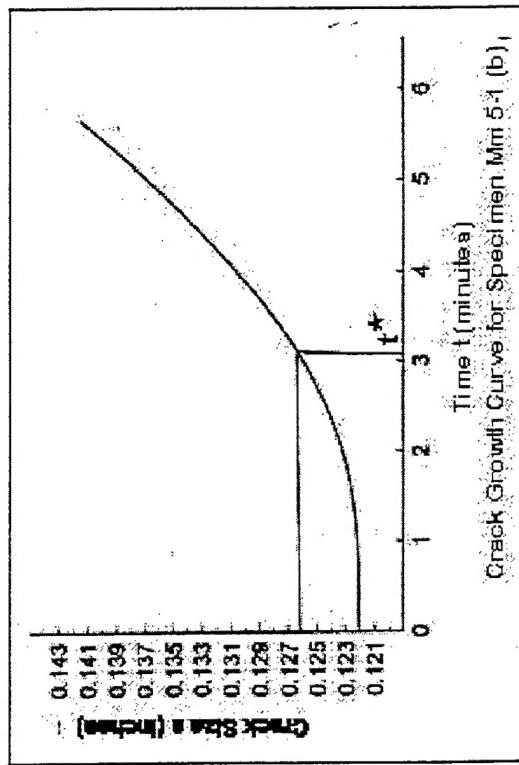




# Stress Intensity Factor Versus Time for Specimen Mm 5-1 (b)

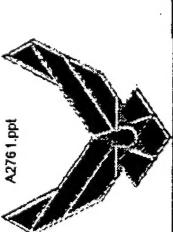


a

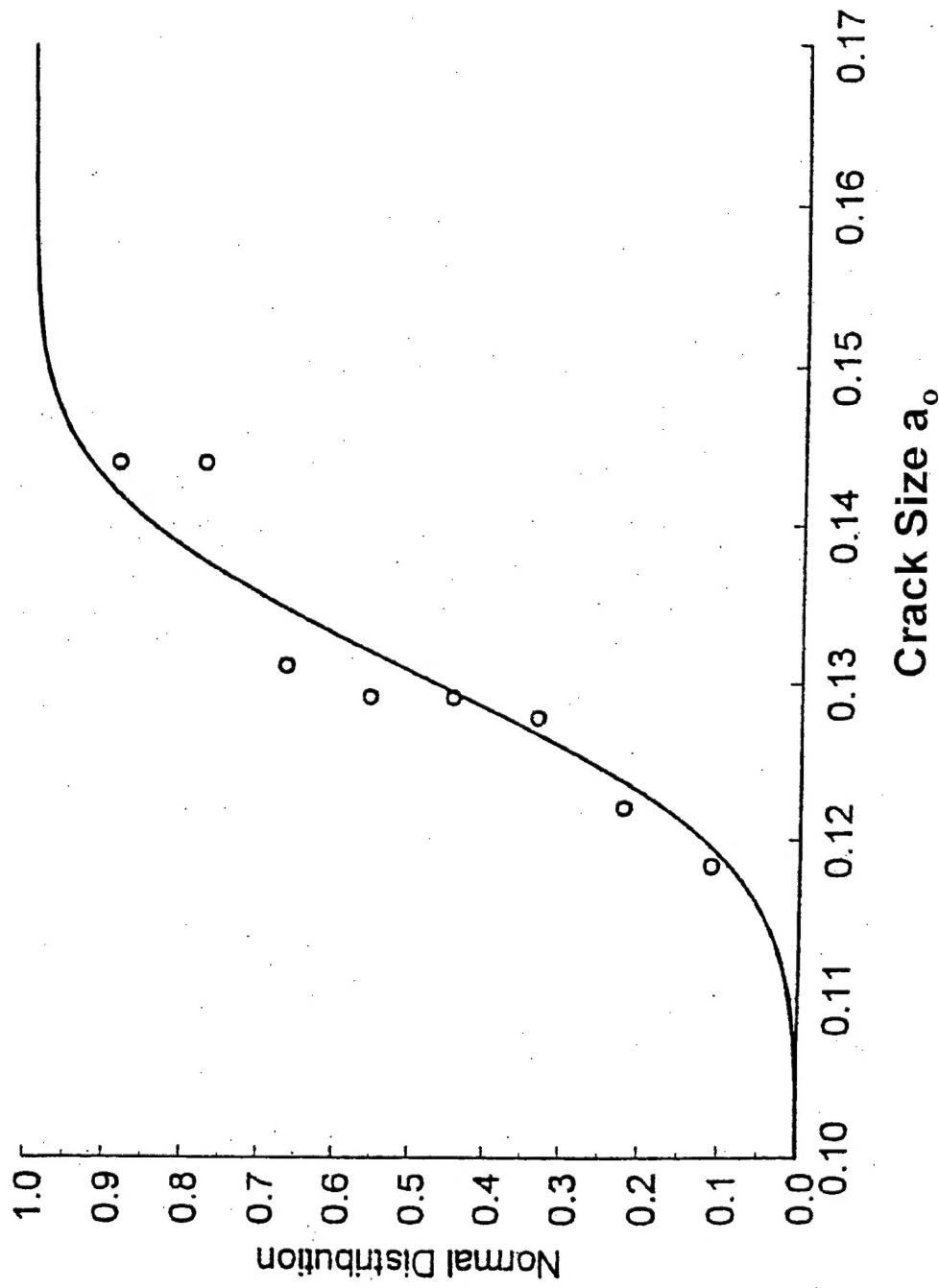


b

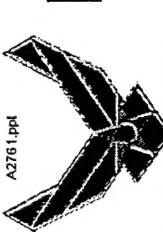
# Normal Distribution Plot for $a_o$



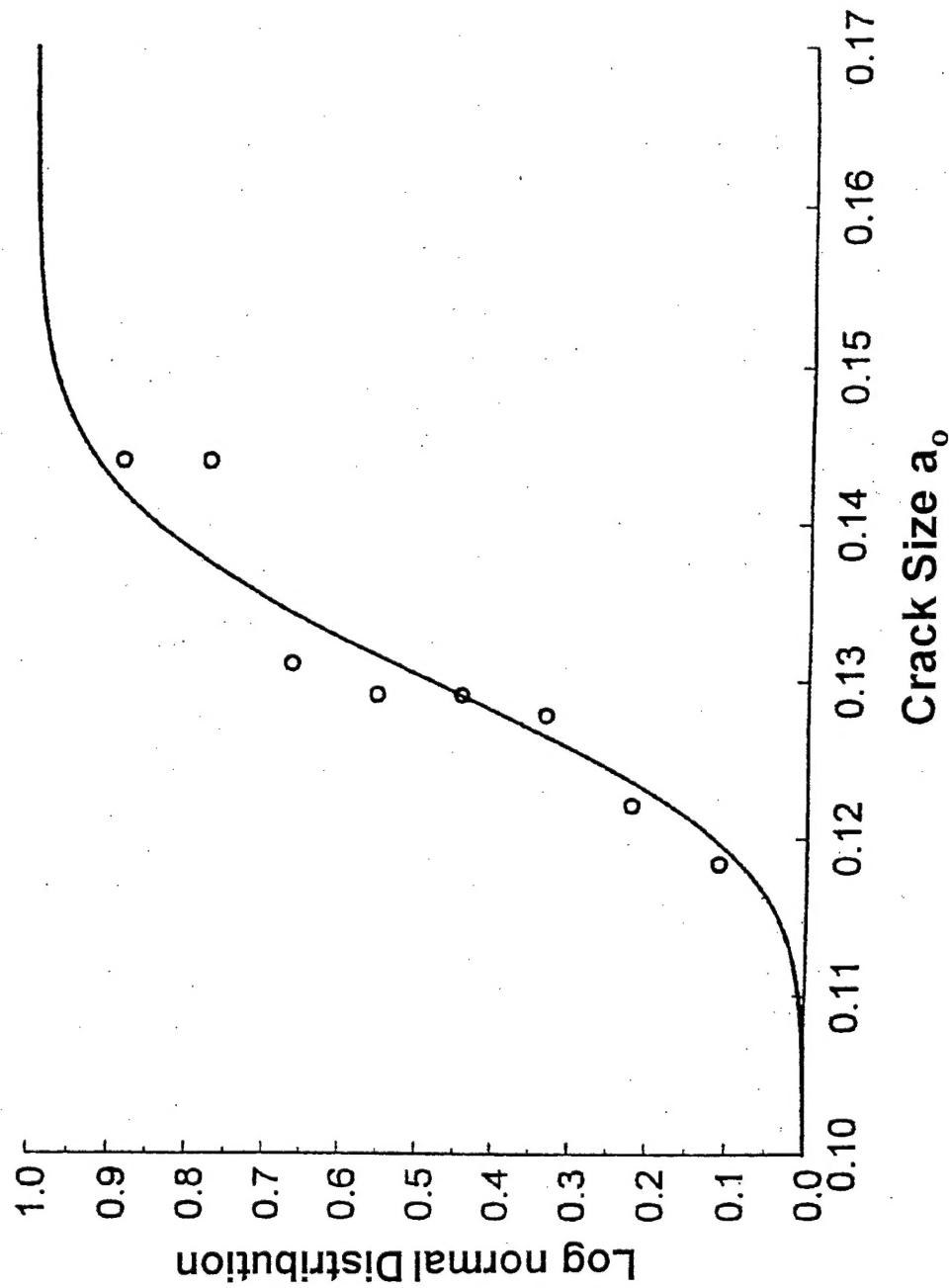
A276 1.ppt



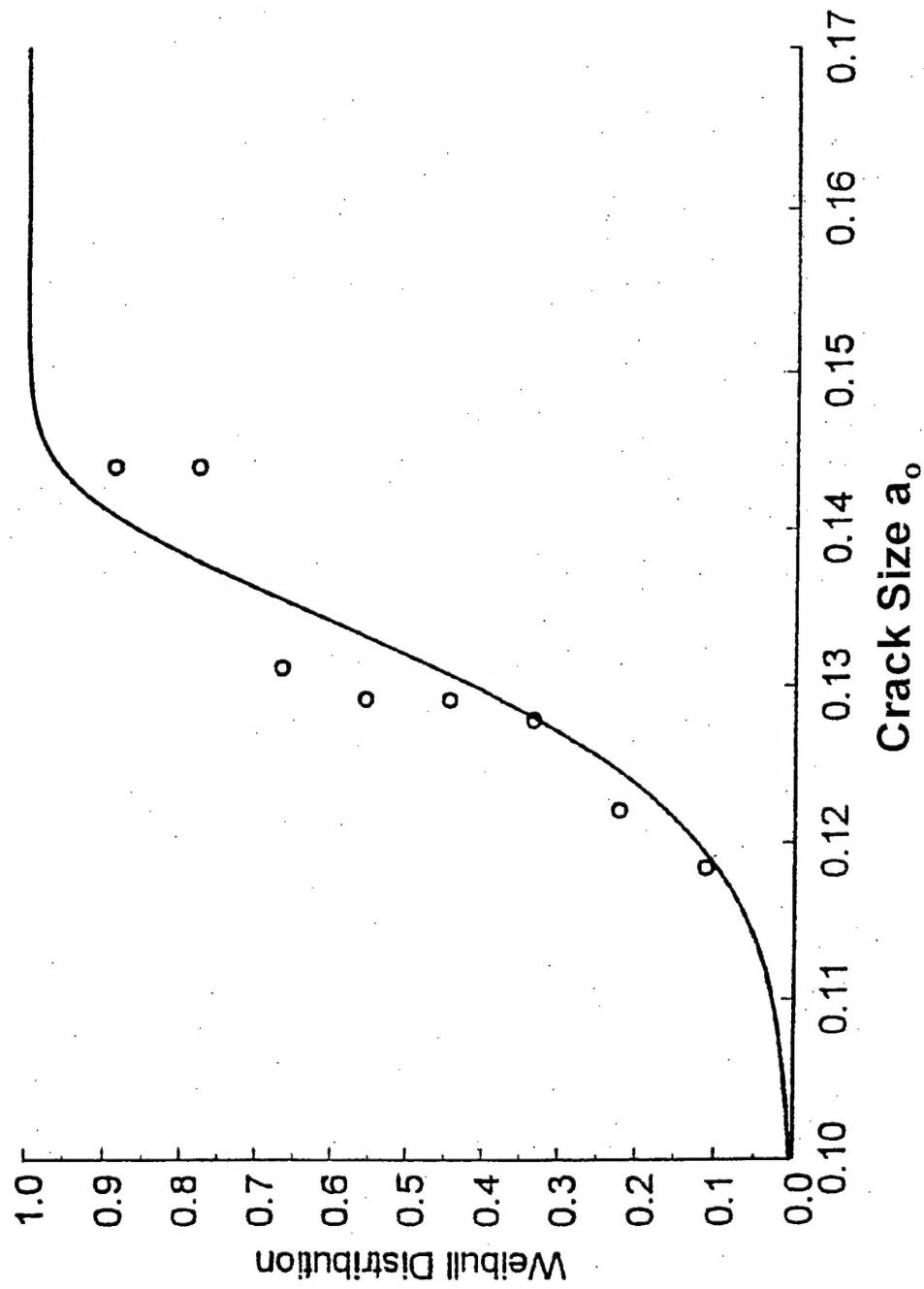
# Log normal Distribution Plot for $a_o$



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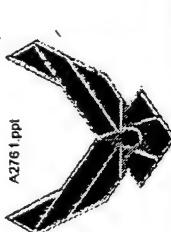
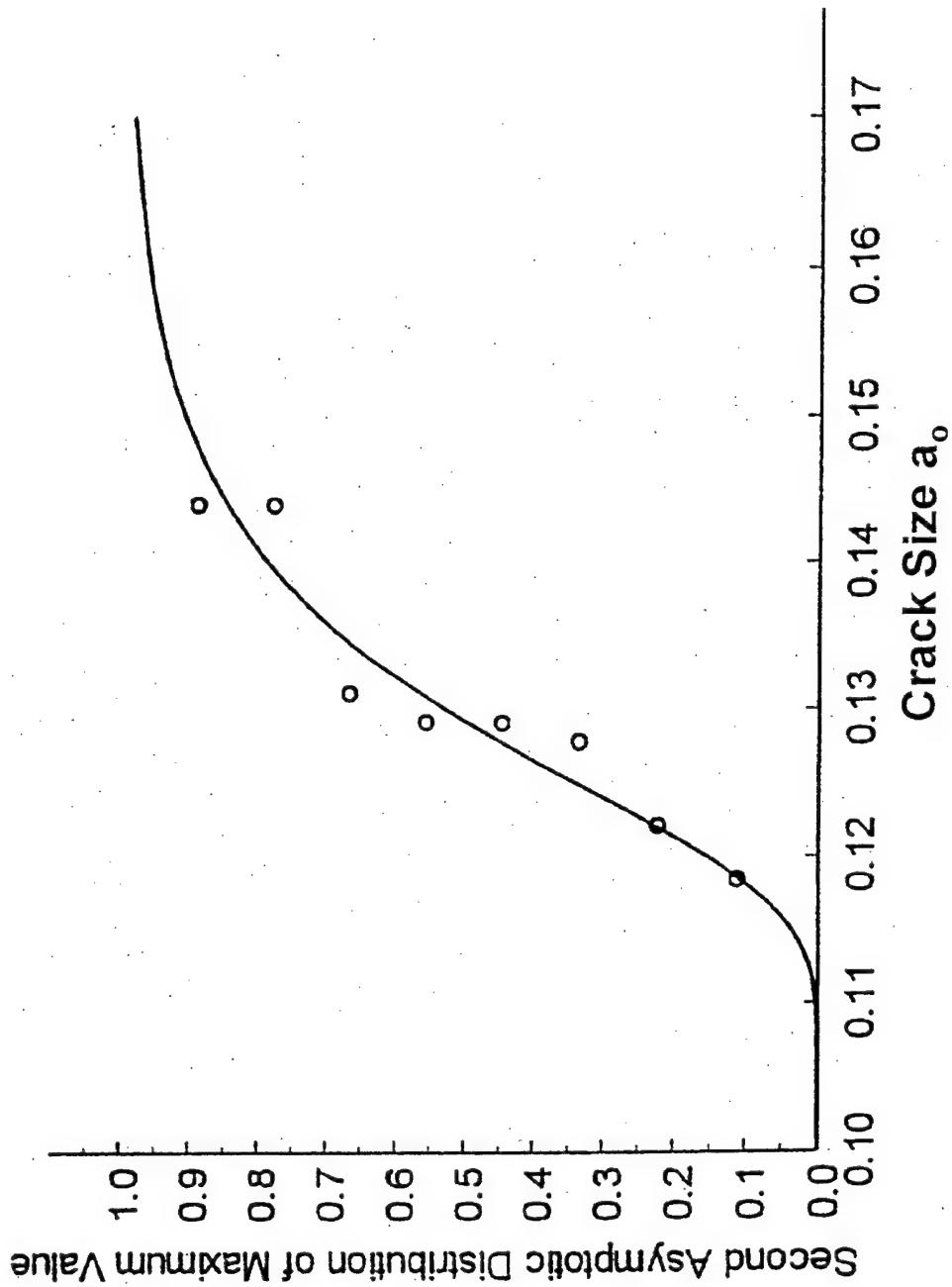


# Weibull Distribution Plot for $a_o$





## Second Asymptotic Distribution Plot for $a_o$





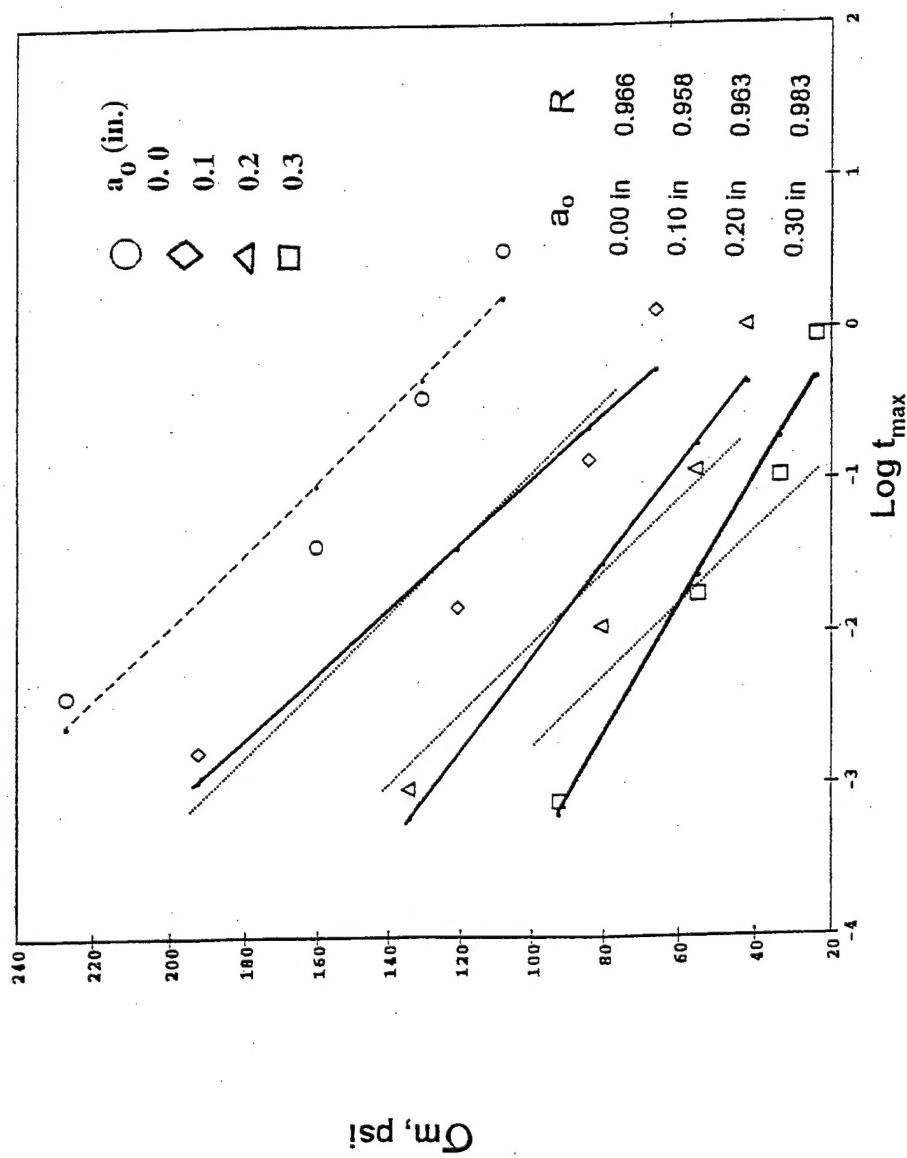
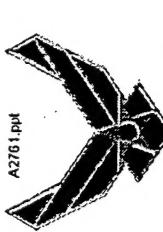
# Distribution Parameters for Normal, Lognormal, Weibull and Asymptotic Distributions

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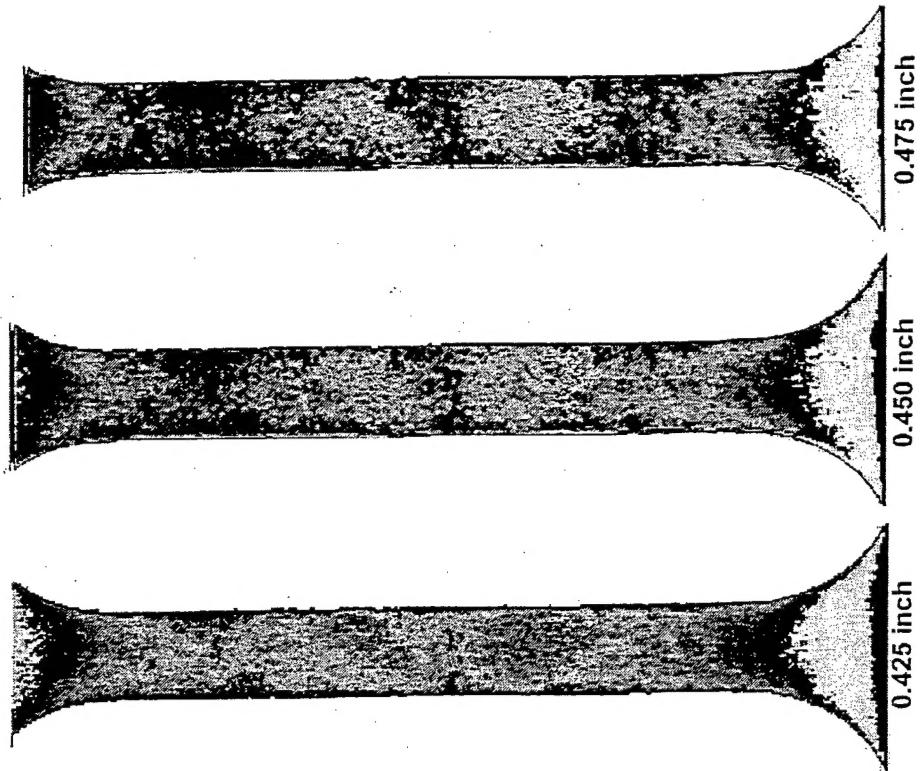
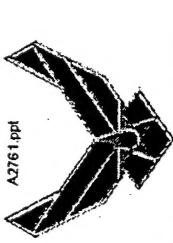


	$a_0$	$a^*$	$a$	$a_c$
$\mu$	0.1308		0.1344	0.1462
$s$	0.0092		0.0090	0.0079
$\mu^*$	-2.037		-2.0092	-1.9242
$\sigma^*$	0.07021		0.06692	0.053961
$\alpha$	17.5546		18.4513	23.0450
$\beta$	0.1348		0.1383	0.1497
$k$	13.2524		13.80.81	17.1205
$v$	0.1258		0.2195	0.1419



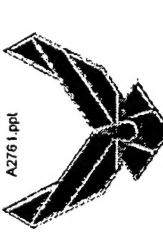
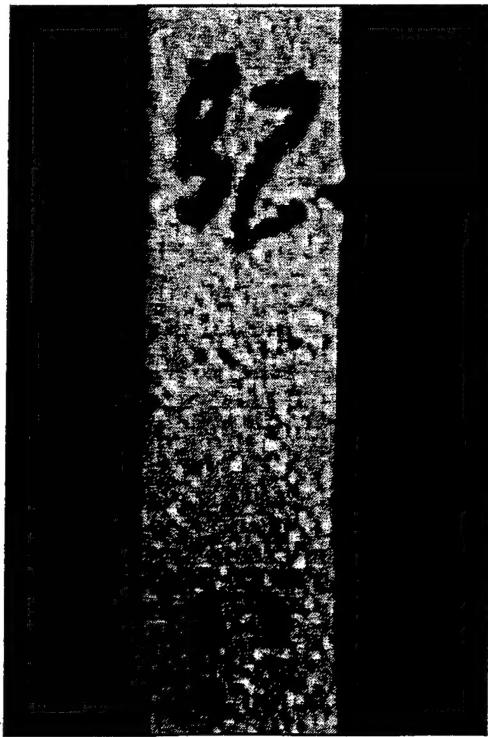
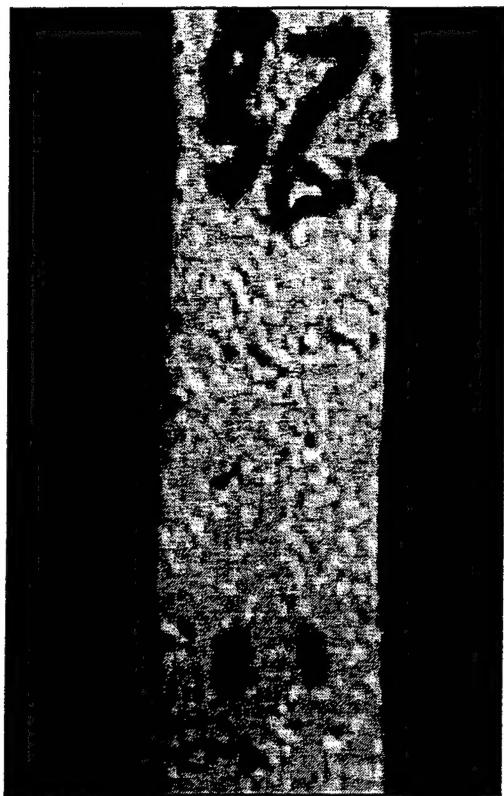


**Maximum Stress Vs Maximum Time**



X-Ray Images

## Crack Specimen



# Conclusions

- For the material studied, The estimated inherent critical crack size is 0.12 in., which compares well with experimental value.
- The inherent critical crack size follows the second asymptotic distribution of the maximum value.

